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Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF MAY CROP REPORT.

A summary of the May crop report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates will be issued on Friday, May 7, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time). The report will give an estimate of the acreage of winter wheat remaining on May 1 to be harvested; the condition on May 1 of winter wheat, rye, meadow mowing lands, and pastures; farm supplies of hay on May 1; the per cent done on May 1 of the total spring plowing contemplated, and the per cent of spring planting done on May 1, 1915, with comparisons.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.

CONDITION AND PRICE APRIL 1, 1915.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

The average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 88.8 per cent of a normal, against 95.6 on April 1, 1914, 91.6 on April 1, 1913, and 87.6, the average condition for the past 10 years on April 1. There was an increase in condition from December 1, 1914, to April 1, 1915, of 0.5 point, as compared with an average decline in the

past 10 years of 2.7 points between these dates. The acreage planted, as estimated last December, was 11.1 per cent larger than the acreage planted in the preceding year.

The average condition of rye on April 1 was 89.5 per cent of a normal, against 91.3 on April 1, 1914, 89.3 on April 1, 1913, and 90.1, the average condition for the past 10 years on April 1.

Comparisons for winter wheat and rye States are shown in Table 10, page 21.

FORECAST OF WINTER-WHEAT PRODUCTION.

The par, or 100 per cent normal, condition of wheat on April 1 may be regarded as equivalent to approximately 16.9 bushels per acre planted; hence a condition of 88.8 would indicate 15 bushels, which, on the 41,263,000 acres planted, would give a total production of 619,000,000 bushels, as compared with a final estimate of 684,990,000 last year, 523,561,000 two years ago, 399,919,000 three years ago, and 430,656,000 four years ago.

In forecasting this quantity of 619,000,000 bushels, it should be considered as the amount of which the probability is about equal that the outturn will be above or below it; the crop will be larger or smaller than this amount according as the changes in condition from now to harvest are better or worse than *average* changes from April 1 to harvest.

WEATHER IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

In a general way, the wheat crop suffered more than the average in the Atlantic Coast States as a result of a cold, dry, windy March, without adequate snow covering; in the Central States east of the Mississippi River, the crop declined slightly during the winter, but not more than usual; reports of prevalence of Hessian fly are made from many places in this section, which gives some apprehension. Great improvement in the condition was made in the western part of the grain belt, namely, in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, which caused a general average condition on April 1 slightly higher than on December 1, although the average of the past 10 years on April 1 was 2.7 points lower than on December 1. In the Pacific Northwest large yields are anticipated.

UNITED STATES BEET-SUGAR CROP, 1914.

Details of the 1914-15 beet-sugar campaign and the three earlier ones are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Sugar-beet and beet-sugar production in the United States, 1911-1914.*

[Figures for 1914 are subject to slight revision.]

State, and year of beet harvest.	Factories in operation.	Average length of campaign.	Sugar made (chiefly refined).	Beets used for sugar.				Analysis of beets.		Average extraction of sugar.	
				Area.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average price per ton.	Percentage of sucrose. ¹	Purity coefficient. ²	Percentage of beets.	Per short ton of beets.
California:	No.	Days.	Tons. ³	Acres.	Tons. ³	Tons. ³	Dolls.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.
1914.....	10	97	169,004	104,000	10.4	1,082,000	5.68	18.46	82.70	15.62	312
1913.....	12	99	171,208	127,610	8.92	1,138,003	6.10	18.04	86.26	15.05	301
1912.....	11	90	158,904	111,416	9.01	1,004,328	6.46	18.79	83.99	15.82	316
1911.....	10	98	161,300	99,545	10.42	1,037,283	5.54	18.95	82.04	15.55	311
Colorado:											
1914.....	13	96	220,799	135,400	12.6	1,706,300	5.68	15.35	84.22	12.94	259
1913.....	14	96	229,274	168,410	10.93	1,840,653	5.67	14.92	84.01	12.46	249
1912.....	17	91	216,010	144,999	11.32	1,641,861	5.96	16.19	84.81	13.16	263
1911.....	14	63	124,800	86,437	11.07	957,142	5.55	15.44	81.22	13.04	261
Idaho:											
1914.....	4	78	39,613	25,300	10.5	264,400	4.96	17.78	87.74	14.98	300
1913.....	4	77	29,620	22,497	9.90	222,612	4.99	16.24	86.55	13.31	266
1912.....	4	64	24,761	19,952	8.55	170,619	5.18	17.37	88.01	14.61	290
1911.....	3	91	26,730	17,052	12.11	206,367	5.02	16.65	88.26	12.95	259
Michigan:											
1914.....	15	68	110,630	101,300	8.5	857,100	5.23	15.78	82.85	12.91	258
1913.....	15	82	122,424	107,965	8.85	955,242	5.93	15.82	82.61	12.82	256
1912.....	16	74	95,049	124,241	6.75	838,784	5.69	14.72	83.75	11.33	227
1911.....	17	122	125,500	145,837	9.90	1,443,856	5.74	14.59	80.00	8.69	174
Ohio:											
1914.....	3	56	21,425	17,800	10.4	184,700	5.04	14.50	83.82	11.60	232
1913.....	5	80	28,687	30,661	7.84	240,435	5.34	14.46	82.95	11.93	239
1912.....	5	91	28,503	27,062	9.72	263,005	5.31	13.95	81.36	10.84	217
Utah:											
1914.....	7	100	78,619	41,300	13.7	564,600	4.79	17.03	85.60	13.92	278
1913.....	7	90	57,231	39,472	12.21	481,863	4.81	15.07	83.86	12.08	242
1912.....	6	97	59,571	37,000	12.03	445,130	4.90	16.37	86.29	13.38	168
1911.....	6	96	57,280	33,950	13.03	442,310	4.81	15.98	86.10	12.95	259
Wisconsin:											
1914.....	4	57	12,553	11,800	9.66	114,000	5.80	14.10	.....	11.01	220
1913.....	4	91	23,260	20,172	10.27	207,085	5.84	15.10	84.31	11.23	225
1912.....	4	106	23,640	23,241	11.02	256,124	5.51	14.23	81.00	9.23	185
Other States: ⁵											
1914.....	8	76	81,964	58,300	10.8	629,500	5.67	15.80	83.35	13.02	260
1913.....	10	68	82,404	71,591	9.31	666,654	5.66	14.99	81.89	12.36	247
1912.....	10	78	86,498	70,458	9.28	653,565	5.82	16.37	83.89	13.23	265
1911.....	12	83	80,250	67,815	10.61	719,251	5.48	15.16	84.51	11.16	223
United States:											
1914.....	60	85	722,054	483,400	10.9	5,288,500	5.45	16.38	83.89	13.65	273
1913.....	71	85	733,401	580,006	9.76	5,659,462	5.69	15.78	83.22	12.96	259
1912.....	73	86	692,556	555,300	9.41	5,224,377	5.82	16.31	84.49	13.26	265
1911.....	66	94	599,500	473,877	10.68	5,062,333	5.50	15.89	82.21	11.84	237

¹ Based upon weight of beets.

² Percentage of sucrose (pure sugar) in the total soluble solids of the beets.

³ Short tons (2,000 pounds).

⁴ Included with "Other States," as only 1 factory operated.

⁵ The 8 factories in "Other States" in 1914 were located as follows: Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; and Montana, 1.

⁶ Including Ohio in 1911.

A rich sugar content of beets and a high percentage of extraction helped to make a good crop of beet sugar in the United States in the campaign beginning in 1914. The production amounted to 722,054 short tons, or about 11,000 tons less than in 1913. The area har-

vested in 1914 amounted to 483,400 acres, or nearly 100,000 acres less than the year before. A favorable growing season, however, resulted in an average yield per acre of nearly 11 tons, the largest since 1906 and the second largest during the 14 years covered by this department's beet-sugar reports. The average price, in spite of the lower basis for payment, reached \$5.45 per ton, which was 24 cents less than the average for the preceding year.

Another noteworthy feature in the campaign beginning in 1914 was the smaller difference between the actual sugar in the beets and the actual amount extracted than in former years. In 1914 the beets averaged in content 16.38 per cent sugar, while the actual sugar made was equal to 13.65 per cent of the beets, thus leaving 2.73 per cent of the beets as representing the sugar left in pulp and in other by-products. In 1913 this nonextracted sugar was equal to 2.82 per cent of the beets and in every other preceding year the figure exceeded 3 per cent.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP OF 1914.

TABLE 2.—*Cane-sugar production of Louisiana, 1911-1914.*

Parish where sugar was made, and year.	Factories operating.	Sugar made.		Cane used for sugar.		Parish where sugar was made, and year.	Factories operating.	Sugar made.		Cane used for sugar.
		Quantity.	Average per short ton of cane.					Quantity.	Average per short ton of cane.	
	Num-ber.	Short tons.	Lbs.	Short tons.			Num-ber.	Short tons.	Lbs.	Short tons.
Ascension:					St. Martin:					
1914.....	3	5,800	138	84,000	1914.....	3	5,000	179	56,000	
1913.....	4	10,808	133	163,000	1913.....	3	8,114	157	103,000	
1912.....	7	8,342	134	124,934	1912.....	3	5,382	173	62,165	
1911.....	7	14,496	124	234,719	1911.....	4	13,719	139	197,614	
Assumption:					St. Mary:					
1914.....	17	22,500	136	331,000	1914.....	20	38,000	176	431,000	
1913.....	17	28,664	124	462,000	1913.....	22	54,689	165	663,000	
1912.....	16	14,457	119	243,864	1912.....	15	25,597	176	291,387	
1911.....	23	35,950	107	673,263	1911.....	26	57,602	133	866,744	
Iberia:					Terrebonne:					
1914.....	7	8,000	165	97,000	1914.....	13	23,900	162	295,000	
1913.....	10	15,925	156	204,000	1913.....	13	24,631	140	352,000	
1912.....	9	10,999	156	140,932	1912.....	14	14,463	150	191,984	
1911.....	13	29,949	129	464,491	1911.....	14	27,462	124	442,218	
Iberville:					West Baton Rouge:					
1914.....	15	18,900	134	283,000	1914.....	11	16,300	152	214,000	
1913.....	14	19,187	122	315,000	1913.....	10	15,305	136	225,000	
1912.....	11	7,942	112	141,581	1912.....	10	9,328	147	127,196	
1911.....	18	23,759	99	481,545	1911.....	10	17,235	110	314,472	
Lafourche:					Lafayette and Vermilion:					
1914.....	13	34,300	153	447,000	1914.....	6	14,900	183	163,000	
1913.....	13	35,021	131	535,000	1913.....	6	23,104	168	276,000	
1912.....	9	11,728	122	191,714	1912.....	6	14,547	177	164,580	
1911.....	16	42,001	119	707,764	1911.....	5	23,480	140	336,427	
St. James:					Other parishes:¹					
1914.....	16	16,900	131	258,000	1914.....	17	24,300	146	333,000	
1913.....	17	19,970	122	327,000	1913.....	16	23,684	134	353,000	
1912.....	10	9,368	97	192,537	1912.....	11	10,131	158	127,910	
1911.....	20	20,760	115	361,537	1911.....	24	31,526	119	530,962	
St. John:					Total Louisiana:					
1914.....	8	13,900	134	207,000	1914.....	149	242,700	152	3,199,000	
1913.....	8	13,596	115	236,000	1913.....	153	292,698	139	4,214,000	
1912.....	5	11,289	140	161,790	1912.....	126	153,573	142	2,162,574	
1911.....	8	14,935	108	275,536	1911.....	188	352,874	120	5,887,292	

¹ Avoyelles, Rapides, St. Landry, East Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Charles.

NOTE.—The average yield per acre of cane used for sugar in Louisiana was 15 short tons in 1914; 17 in 1913; 11 in 1912; and 19 tons in 1911. One short ton equals 2,000 pounds.

The sugar crop of Louisiana for the season just closed amounted to 242,700 short tons, or practically 50,000 less than in 1913. The yield per acre of the cane used for this sugar was 15 tons in 1914, or 2 tons less than in 1913. More sugar, however, was obtained per ton of cane in 1914 than in the preceding year, and in fact more than in any other of the four years for which this department has made report. The 1914 season was one of a light tonnage of cane per acre and comparatively large sugar content.

About one-half of the 1914 output of Louisiana sugar consisted of grades above 96° polarization and ready for immediate sale to the trade. In 1912 and 1913 only one-third of the total output consisted of grades above 96°.

Details of the campaigns of 1914 and three preceding years are shown in Table 2, which is based upon reports for all operating factories. (See p. 4.)

THE SUGAR SUPPLY.

By FRANK ANDREWS, *Chief of Division of Crop Records.*

PRODUCTION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Favorable crop conditions resulted in a total production in the United States (excluding Texas) of practically 965,000 short tons of sugar in 1914. The production in 1913 on a much larger acreage amounted to 1,025,000 short tons. Four years ago, in the campaign beginning in 1910, the production amounted to 853,000 tons; in 1905 it was 689,000, and in 1901, 545,000 tons. Texas produced in 1909, according to the census, nearly 8,000 tons, and the production in 1914 was probably much less.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

From three-fourths to four-fifths of the sugar used in the United States is brought from foreign countries and the insular possessions. The net receipts from these sources during the calendar year 1914 amounted to 3,419,000 short tons; in the preceding year, 3,253,000; in 1912, 3,030,000; and in 1911, 2,934,000 short tons. Shipments out of the United States are generally small, rarely above 50,000 tons a year. In the calendar year 1914, however, over 208,000 tons were shipped to foreign countries and about 8,000 to Hawaii and Porto Rico. Imports of foreign sugar were large in 1914, amounting to 2,535,000 tons as against 2,337,000 in 1913, 2,017,000 in 1912, and 1,866,000 in 1911.

Receipts from Hawaii in the calendar year 1914 were 605,000 tons, an increase of practically 67,000 over the preceding year; receipts from Porto Rico amounted to 321,000, or 54,000 less than in 1913; while imports from the Philippine Islands reached 174,000 tons, which was 130,000 over the abnormally low figure of 1913 and 33,000 above 1912. The Hawaiian crop, all but a small fraction of which comes to this country, reached 612,000 short tons during the year

ending September 30, 1914. This was an increase of more than 65,000 tons over the preceding year, and was the largest on record. Details concerning this crop are given in Farmers' Bulletin 665, pages 5 and 6.

All but a relatively small part of the foreign sugar brought to this country comes from Cuba. The present campaign in Cuba, which is about half over (April 1), promises a somewhat lower yield than a year ago, according to unofficial reports.

SUGAR PRICES.

Prices March 25, 1915, showed granulated sugar at New York 5.8 cents per pound, as compared with 3.8 a year ago, 4.2 about the same date 1913, and 5.3 about the end of March, 1912. The price of raw sugar of 96 degrees polarization had reached 4.95 cents per pound by March 25, 1915, which was exactly 2 cents above the quotation of one year ago, and 0.59 of 1 cent over the price March 28, 1912.

EUROPEAN BEET-SUGAR IN 1914.

The International Institute of Agriculture, reporting for the 1914 beet-sugar campaign up to the end of December, gives the following figures for the production of 1914 expressed as percentages of the 1913 crop: Austria 100.5, Hungary 86.0, Netherlands 128.0, Roumania 111.3, Sweden 107.3, and Switzerland 116.5. The large producing countries—Germany, France, and Russia—it will be noted, as well as Denmark, Belgium, and Italy, are not included in this report. Austria and Hungary together, however, produce normally about 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 short tons, about four-fifths of which is made in Austria.

APPROXIMATE COMMERCIAL APPLE CROP, 1914.

TABLE 3.—*Apple crops of 1913 and 1914: Percentage shipped out of counties where grown.*

[Figures for 1913 were based upon reports from the State aids; for 1914 from reports of the field agents and township correspondents. Bulk shipments, as well as barrel and box shipments, are included.]

Geographic division.	From crop of—	
	1913	1914
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
New England.....	47	44
Middle Atlantic.....	53	42
South Atlantic.....	32	33
North Central east of Mississippi River.....	36	21
North Central west of Mississippi River.....	20	21
South Central east of Mississippi River.....	8	16
South Central west of Mississippi River.....	34	39
Rocky Mountain.....	61	45
Pacific.....	55	52
United States.....	41	38

Shipments out of counties are estimated to equal about 59,600,000 bushels from the 1913 crop and 98,400,000 bushels from the 1914 crop.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROPS.

The condition on April 1, with comparisons, of the principal crops in Florida and California, on the basis of 100 representing a normal, is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Florida and California crop reports.*

Item.	Florida.				California.			
	Apr. 1—			Mar. 1, 1915.	Apr. 1—			Mar. 1, 1915.
	1915	1914	1913		1915	1914	1913	
Orange trees.....	90	102	95	92	98 99	98 94	.....	98 97
Lemon trees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lime trees.....	90	100	100	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit trees.....	92	101	97	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pineapples.....	90	80	92	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peaches.....	83	85	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pears.....	85	82	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strawberries.....	84	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasture.....	75	87	95	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbages.....	90	82	92	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes.....	74	80	87	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
White potatoes.....	79	92	95	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	196	192	91
Cauliflower.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	94	94	94

¹ Production compared with a full crop.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 0.2 per cent during March; in the past seven years the price level has increased during March 1.6 per cent.

On April 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 7.5 per cent higher than a year ago, 27 per cent higher than two years ago, and 10.5 per cent higher than the average of the past seven years on April 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals on March 15 was the same as on February 15. This compares with an average increase from February 15 to March 15 in the past five years of 3.7 per cent.

On March 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$6.46 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.37 a year ago, \$7.08 two years ago, \$5.69 three years ago, \$6.09 four years ago, and \$7.39 five years ago on March 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown in Tables 11 to 13.

THE WORLD WHEAT ACREAGE IN 1915.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY.

MOVEMENT TO INCREASE WINTER-WHEAT PRODUCTION.

Rapidly advancing prices, excited markets, and enormous transactions in wheat during the past seven months in most countries, vague apprehensions of the eventual exhaustion of supplies in others,

and a subconscious realization of the calamitous consequences that might result from any material shortage in the world crop in 1915 have, with other causes, given great impetus to an almost universal movement to expand the acreage seeded for the approaching harvest. The effects of that impetus are now to some extent apparent.

Sowings of winter wheat in the Northern Hemisphere have, in so far as known, been pretty generally on an extensive scale, excepting in some of the European countries involved in war. In the United States, British India, and Canada the area sown last autumn was increased by about 8,500,000 acres over that of the year before; there was also some expansion in the neutral countries of southwestern Europe; but to what extent these increases may have been counteracted, or annulled, by the contraction of autumn seedings in northern and eastern Europe, due to the scarcity of rural labor and animal power and to the occupation of farm land by military forces, is not yet determinable.

REDUCTION IN COUNTRIES AT WAR.

The aggregate acreage ordinarily sown to winter wheat in the contending countries of Europe is about 55,000,000 acres. A reduction in that acreage of over 15 per cent would be necessary to offset the 8,500,000 acres increase in the aggregate sowings of the three exporting countries mentioned above. That there has been a reduction is generally admitted. Doubt arises only as to its extent. The area under wheat in the British Isles is officially estimated as larger than in 1914; the Russian acreage is a little less extensive than last year. Belgium is not an important wheat producer and Germany's acreage, usually only about 5,000,000 acres, is, it is claimed, a large one.

It is therefore apparent that whatever contraction there may have been in the winter-wheat acreage of the countries at war has occurred for the most part in France, Austria-Hungary, and Serbia. Their aggregate winter-wheat area in time of peace is normally about 29,000,000 acres.

SPRING-WHEAT ACREAGE.

In view of these and other facts, it seems logical that, weather and labor conditions favoring, there would be a heavy extension this season in the sowing of spring wheat. Of the approximately 240,000,000 acres of wheat in the world, between 85,000,000 and 90,000,000 are of this variety. Practically the entire crop is the product of three countries—Russia (including Asiatic), the United States, and Canada. Russia in the best years sows about 60,000,000 acres, the United States 20,000,000 acres (last year 17,533,000), and Canada 10,000,000 acres (9,320,000 in 1914). Though the next most important producing countries are France and Germany, their combined acreage in average years is less than a million acres. In other European countries than those mentioned spring-wheat culture is ordinarily

on such a small scale as to be almost negligible. The cultivation of this variety is not popular either in the States of central or western Europe. Even in France and Germany increases above the normal area are usually due to the failure of winter wheat in localities.

LARGE INCREASE OF SPRING-WHEAT ACREAGE IN 1915 NOT INDICATED.

Though no definite figures upon the extent sown in the different countries this spring have yet been published, present indications do not point to the heavy increase in the world's acreage that was at one time anticipated. Owing to the prolonged closing of the Dardanelles and most other routes of export, the surplus wheat still remaining in Russia from the last harvest is believed to be very heavy. The depressing effect of this unexported surplus upon the Russian markets, together with the strained labor situation and other abnormal economic conditions incident to the war, seem to be having a restraining influence upon seeding operations; late commercial reports suggest a probable reduction in the Russian spring-wheat area of 10 to 15 per cent. Should this expectation be realized, it will go far toward neutralizing the heavy increase in sowings expected in all other spring-wheat countries combined, and leave the world's acreage little, if any, larger than that of last year.

AVERAGE SOWINGS PER ACRE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY.

EUROPEAN SOWINGS ARE LARGER.

In most, and probably in all, European countries it is quite the general custom to sow, on an average, a larger quantity of wheat and other cereals per acre than is sown either in the United States or in other countries of the Western Hemisphere. What amount to sow per unit of surface in order to produce the best results is in all countries a mooted question. Variations in an agricultural usage of this kind can not, of course, be rigidly outlined by State boundaries. They arise, rather, from differences in climate and character of soil, from extensive or intensive systems of farming, from diverse economic causes, and even from precedent, local tradition, etc. Political boundaries alone rarely differentiate the agricultural methods and customs of neighboring peoples.

In the quantity of seed sown per acre, however, there is an appreciable difference between the customs of western, central, and eastern Europe—a more striking one still between those of the Continent of Europe, as a whole, and of the countries of America.

In Great Britain, though the quantity of wheat seeded per acre varies in different localities with the quality of the soil, weather con-

ditions at seed time, tillering habits of varieties grown, methods of sowing, and features of cultivation, farmers drill on an average about 2 bushels per acre of winter wheat and 3 of spring. Years ago, when broadcasting was more common, the general average for winter wheat was as much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Seedings in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands are, for the most part, on a like liberal scale, the winter variety being sown at the average rate of 2 bushels per acre and over, and the spring somewhat more heavily. The tendency in the warmer latitudes of Italy and Spain is to plant less thickly, the general average in the former being 1.9 bushels and 2 bushels in the latter.

Wheat farming in the principal producing countries of central and eastern Europe, though yields per acre are in general smaller than in the northwestern part of that Continent, is also characterized by generous seedings. In Austria, Roumania, and Bulgaria the average rate per acre is probably greater than in any other European country, and amounts, for winter wheat—practically the only variety raised—to upward of 2.5 bushels; the average in Hungary is 2.2 bushels per acre.

Great local variations in the quantity sown naturally occur in a country where conditions of climate and soil are so diversified as in European Russia. The average per acre for the entire country, however, is officially given as a trifle less than 2 bushels for winter wheat and 1.6 bushels for spring. An unusual feature of Russian seeding is that a smaller quantity of spring wheat is sown per unit of surface than of the winter variety; in most countries of Europe the opposite is true.

IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

From various and not always obvious reasons farmers in the Western Hemisphere seed less abundantly. In the United States, according to an estimate of the Department of Agriculture, the bulk of the wheat sowings in 1912 ranged, by States, between 1.25 and 1.75 bushels per acre, the general average of the entire Republic being only 1.38 bushels. The average per acre in Canada, doubtless due partly to the fact that the bulk of the crop is spring wheat, is heavier, and, taking one year with another, amounts to about 1.6 bushels. In the Argentine Republic and in Uruguay very moderate seeding is the practice, the average in each country being, respectively, about 1.2 and 1 bushel per acre. The standard in Chile presents a rather remarkable exception to that of the neighboring Republics, grain being sown at a rate per acre similar to that adopted in European countries.

BUSHELS SOWN PER ACRE IN MANY COUNTRIES.

The following statement, from official sources, shows the average quantity of wheat, rye, barley, and oats sown per acre in various

nations. The figures do not represent the average sowings for a uniform series of years in each country, but are designed to represent the situation, in so far as figures are available.

TABLE 5.—Average quantity of wheat, rye, barley, and oats sown per acre in under-mentioned countries.

[Bushels: Wheat, 60; rye, 56; barley, 48; and oats, 32 pounds.]

Countries.	Wheat sown.	Rye sown.	Barley sown.	Oats sown.
EUROPE.				
	<i>Bu. per acre.</i>	<i>Bu. per acre.</i>	<i>Bu. per acre.</i>	<i>Bu. per acre.</i>
Great Britian.....	2.00	3.00	2.60	4.07
Ireland.....	2.33	3.00	2.92	5.25
France.....	2.10	2.00	2.50	2.34
Italy.....	1.86	2.23	1.86	3.35
Spain.....	2.00	1.91	2.60	2.37
Belgium.....	{ 2.29	2.28	2.71	4.26
	{ 2.45			
Netherlands.....	2.26	2.82	1.75	2.87
Switzerland.....	2.97	2.71	1.70	4.74
Austria.....	{ 2.53	2.71	2.79	4.46
	{ 2.74			
Hungary.....	2.20	2.15	2.56	3.32
Roumania.....	2.53	2.63	2.79	3.35
Bulgaria.....	{ 3.21	{ 3.06	{ 3.44	4.10
	{ 2.38	{ 3.03	{ 2.60	
	{ 1.97	{ 2.17	2.34	
Russia in Europe.....	{ 1.57	{ 2.05		
AMERICA.				
United States.....	1.38	1.44	1.84	2.37
Canada.....	1.62	1.50	2.00	2.69
Argentina.....	1.19	.....	.74	3 1.11
Chile.....	2.50	.....	3.16	4 4.23
Uruguay.....	.97	.....	.....	1.87
OTHER.				
Australia.....	.97	.87	1.30	2.03
New Zealand.....	2.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Japan.....	.88	.....	1.18	1.05
Egypt.....	2.76	.....	2.59	.....

¹ Winter.

² Spring.

³ Average, 1908-1912.

⁴ Average, 1908-9 to 1912-13.

WAGON HAULS FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

By FRANK ANDREWS, *Chief of Division of Crop Records.*

AVERAGE DISTANCE AND TRIPS PER DAY.

An inquiry just completed by the Bureau of Crop Estimates shows an average distance from market of 6.5 miles for the farms of the United States, while those farthest away from market (excluding of course the rarer instances) average 8.7 miles. The number of round trips per day averages for all farms 2.1, and for the more remote farms 1.6 trips; in other words, it requires about one-half a day for the average farmer to make a round trip with wagon from farm to market and back, and averages nearly two-thirds of a day for the farmers who are farthest from market.

The averages and the details shown in Table 6 are based upon reports from township and county correspondents and traveling field agents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

COMPARISON OF CORN, WHEAT, AND COTTON.

In comparing the figures for individual States it will be noted that the longer hauls are generally in the cotton States and in the Rocky Mountain region. It will be noted also that the smaller loads are in the cotton States. The average size of a wagonload of cotton in the United States is 3 bales, or about 1,500 pounds, while the average wagonload of wheat is 53.5 bushels, or 3,200 pounds. In the cotton country loads of corn and wheat are much smaller than in other parts of the United States, possibly due to the fact that the principal product hauled influences greatly the size of load for other products in the same region. It is interesting to note that while the size of the cotton load is much smaller than that of the corn load, the value of the former is very much greater; the average value of a load of cotton, based on farm prices December 1, 1913, was \$183; for wheat, \$43; and for corn, \$28. The higher the price of a given product the smaller is the load which the farmer can afford to haul. Also the more valuable the product the longer is the haul which can be profitably made.

WAGON HAULS SHORTER THAN NINE YEARS AGO.

In 1906 the Bureau of Crop Estimates (then the Bureau of Statistics) of the Department of Agriculture made an inquiry through county correspondents as to wagon hauls for farm products (see Bulletin 49, Bureau of Statistics). The figures for 1906 are not strictly comparable with those for 1915, but it is evident that wagon hauls are shorter than they were nine years ago. In 1906 the average haul from farm to shipping point was, for wheat, 9.4 miles; corn, 7.4; oats, 7.3; potatoes, 8.2; and cotton, 11.8 miles; each of these staple crops was hauled a longer distance in 1906 than the general average haul in 1915 (6.5 miles). It is noted also that the average number of round trips per day for all farm-to-market hauls was 2.1 in 1915. In 1906 the average number of round trips per day for hauling wheat was 1.2; for corn, 1.7; and for cotton, 1.0.

Railroad building during the past nine years has brought some farms nearer to shipping points and markets, and has helped to shorten the average distance hauled and to increase the average number of trips per day. During the seven years following 1906 more than 32,000 miles of new railroad were built, and several thousand more miles have been added since 1913, so that there are at least 15 per cent more miles of steam railroads in the United States now than in 1906. In addition to this new mileage of steam railroads, the hauls of some farmers have no doubt been shortened by new freight-carrying electric railroads.

TIME REQUIRED.

The number of days required to haul from farms the marketed portion of the corn, wheat, and cotton crops is estimated in Table 6. It would require about 6,358,000 days for one wagon, or about 6,358,000 wagons for one day, to haul from farms the marketed portion of an average corn crop; the corresponding figure for wheat is about 6,857,000, and for cotton 2,532,000.

COST OF WAGON HAULING.

The time required is an element in the cost of producing and marketing crops. From the farmer's point of view it is an element of cost of production. The cost of hauling was not estimated for 1915. A simple schedule of inquiry was desired in order to obtain a large number of returns for the most important items related to hauling, and extra questions weaken an investigation by reducing the number of replies. However, in 1906 the estimated cost of hauling per day for each wagon averaged: For wheat, \$3.60; corn, \$3; and cotton, \$2.80. Wages of farm labor are higher in 1915 than in 1909. No figures for wages are available for 1906. Prices of feed in the winter of 1914-15 were much higher than in 1906-7. Farm prices, on December 1, for hay averaged for the United States \$10.37 per ton in 1906 and \$11.12 in 1914; corn, 39.9 cents per bushel in 1906 and 63.7 in 1914; and oats, 31.7 and 43.8 cents per bushel for the respective dates. The farm value of horses on January 1 averaged \$93.51 per head in 1907 and \$103.33 in 1915. These increases indicate a considerable rise in the average cost per day to the farmer of hauling his products.

This higher cost per day is offset partly or wholly by the larger quantities hauled per day in 1915 compared with 1906. For instance, in 1906 an average day's haul of wheat was 1.2 loads of 55 bushels each, or a total of 56.1 bushels per day; in 1915 a day's haul averages 2.1 loads of 53.5 bushels each, or a total of 112.4 bushels per day. Similar increases occurred in regard to corn and cotton. An average day's haul of cotton moved about 1,700 pounds in 1906 and about 3,000 pounds in 1915. Figures for average loads of corn in 1915 are not comparable with those for 1906. The improvement of wagon roads during the past nine years has probably helped to increase the average quantity of farm products moved by a day's wagon haul.

TABLE 6.—*Hauling crops from farms: Distance, time, and size of load.*

[These figures refer to wagon hauls from farms to all points at which products are delivered by farmers.]

State.	Average for all farms, 1915.	Average for the more remote farms, 1915.		Average size of wagon load, 1915.			Estimated timespent in hauling from farms in an average year. ¹		
	Distance to market one way.	Distance to market one way.	Round trips per day.	Corn (unshelled).	Wheat.	Cotton (ginned).	Corn.	Wheat.	Cotton.
	Miles.	Miles.	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bales.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Maine.....	5.5	8.0	1.6	54	53	.....	600	600	.....
New Hampshire.....	5.0	7.5	1.2	54	50	.....	400	.....	.....
Vermont.....	5.8	8.0	1.2	54	48	.....	200	300	.....
Massachusetts.....	6.0	9.0	1.4	51	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	6.0	8.1	1.3	47	35	.....	500	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	4.7	6.6	1.4	52	47	.....	1,400	.....	.....
New York.....	5.0	7.0	1.7	55	48	.....	3,400	53,400	.....
New Jersey.....	5.5	7.5	1.8	50	48	.....	13,600	11,000	.....
Pennsylvania.....	5.5	7.5	1.7	55	48	.....	78,000	184,900	.....
Delaware.....	4.5	5.2	2.0	40	45	.....	26,800	18,700	.....
Maryland.....	6.0	7.5	1.8	55	50	.....	51,500	89,700	.....
Virginia.....	7.8	10.4	1.5	34	36	2.5	31,100	122,700	4,600
West Virginia.....	7.0	9.0	1.3	37	34	.....	29,400	54,700	.....
North Carolina.....	7.5	10.0	1.5	26	26	3.0	99,600	107,900	132,200
South Carolina.....	6.0	9.0	1.5	22	24	3.3	51,700	13,400	185,700
Georgia.....	6.9	8.6	1.7	21	25	3.3	113,200	24,300	331,200
Florida.....	7.0	8.0	1.9	17	.....	2.3	30,300	.....	11,800
Ohio.....	4.0	6.3	1.8	45	53	.....	257,300	130,500	.....
Indiana.....	4.3	7.0	1.5	41	54	.....	456,500	174,000	.....
Illinois.....	4.1	5.5	2.3	40	48	.....	1,020,400	163,100	.....
Michigan.....	5.3	7.5	1.6	58	49	.....	43,200	95,200	.....
Wisconsin.....	5.3	7.5	1.5	45	46	.....	43,900	32,800	.....
Minnesota.....	5.5	7.0	1.6	40	49	.....	100,600	488,300	.....
Iowa.....	4.5	5.5	1.8	45	48	.....	983,200	119,400	.....
Missouri.....	6.5	9.0	1.4	30	39	3.0	435,700	397,400	11,500
North Dakota.....	7.0	9.4	1.3	58	66	.....	1,400	897,000	.....
South Dakota.....	8.0	10.0	1.5	41	56	.....	202,900	353,100	.....
Nebraska.....	7.0	9.0	1.6	38	53	.....	534,200	521,000	.....
Kansas.....	5.8	7.5	1.8	38	53	.....	171,200	1,002,700	.....
Kentucky.....	7.5	10.0	1.2	28	38	.....	346,300	142,800	.....
Tennessee.....	7.0	9.0	1.6	26	33	3.0	285,700	120,900	61,400
Alabama.....	7.5	10.5	1.3	21	25	2.8	58,000	7,000	293,300
Mississippi.....	8.0	10.0	1.3	20	25	2.7	125,500	.....	298,800
Louisiana.....	6.0	8.0	1.8	25	32	3.0	64,300	.....	61,700
Texas.....	7.5	11.0	1.2	27	42	3.0	262,700	150,800	747,400
Oklahoma.....	7.6	10.0	1.3	30	50	2.8	263,100	360,500	175,400
Arkansas.....	7.5	10.0	1.5	22	30	2.5	85,900	19,000	214,600
Montana.....	10.6	13.5	1.2	43	63	.....	.....	181,200	.....
Wyoming.....	12.5	15.5	1.0	42	56	.....	.....	30,000	.....
Colorado.....	10.0	12.0	1.2	40	55	.....	12,900	131,800	.....
New Mexico.....	14.0	16.5	1.2	33	43	.....	13,800	23,800	.....
Arizona.....	8.0	11.5	1.7	43	55	.....	1,800	5,600	.....
Utah.....	11.0	14.0	1.0	60	62	.....	200	78,800	.....
Nevada.....	18.0	25.0	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	17,500	.....
Idaho.....	6.8	10.5	1.5	50	66	.....	400	89,200	.....
Washington.....	7.5	9.1	1.5	60	80	.....	200	304,100	.....
Oregon.....	7.5	16.5	1.2	45	65	.....	300	102,400	.....
California.....	8.0	12.5	1.5	70	70	8.0	4,900	35,900	1,200
United States..	6.5	8.7	1.6	40.5	53.5	3.0	6,358,200	6,857,400	(?) 2,532,300

¹ Based upon corn and cotton crops of 1913, and average of the wheat crops of 1912 and 1914. Quantity hauled: For corn = the crop \times percentage marketed; for wheat = the crop, less seed; for cotton = the crop.

² Including 1,500 days for States of very small production.

CONCENTRATING AND STORAGE-IN-TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS IN TRANSPORTING FARM PRODUCTS.

By T. F. POWELL, *Investigator in Transportation of Farm Products, Office of Markets and Rural Organization.*

The lack of proper assembling methods is one of the chief difficulties encountered in a successful solution of the marketing problem. In localities where suitable common or cold storage facilities are available, the growers of farm products would find the concentration and storage-in-transit privileges two of the most desirable means for bringing about the widest distribution. Shippers, as a rule, are not familiar with these arrangements; if they were utilized more frequently it would enable shippers to move their freight to market in carload lots, thus securing the benefit of the lowest rates and the quickest service.

Concentration is defined as the shipment in less than carloads of certain commodities to certain points, after which the shipments are reforwarded in carload lots.

Storage in transit is defined as the shipment in carloads to storage points of freight which has already been combined into carload lots under or independent of the concentrating arrangement.

The concentrating privilege at the present time is confined largely to butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry and permits of grading, mixing, repacking, and storing. Under this arrangement live poultry in carloads is frequently shipped to a concentrating point and dressed poultry in carload lots is forwarded from such concentrating point. In some cases special any-quantity rates are provided to concentrating points. In other cases the carload rate in effect from original point of shipment to final destination is applied plus an additional charge of 5 or 10 cents or more.

The storage privilege is allowed on all of the above commodities, and concentrated carload shipments of such commodities forwarded from a concentrating point in some sections may be stopped once in transit for storage. *Storage in transit* independent of the concentrating privilege is allowed also on green apples in packages, onions, potatoes, celery, hay, grapes, and other produce in carload lots for periods varying from six months to a year.

The privilege is granted free of charge in rare instances. Usually an additional charge of from 1½ to 3 cents per 100 pounds is made. Ordinarily the shipments pay full tariff rate to the storage point and when reshipped the charges are adjusted on the basis of the through rate in effect at date of original shipment from point of origin to final destination plus the storage charge. Where both the concentrating and storage privileges are used, a separate charge for each privilege is made.

The *concentrating privilege* can be utilized most successfully in cases where several small points of production of a particular commodity in certain districts are somewhat widely separated. It would be of advantage in such cases to concentrate small shipments and combine them into carload shipments at certain points and move them from these concentration points to distant markets, or, by also utilizing the *storage-in-transit privilege* to put the freight into storage at some convenient point and afterwards move it to final destination at the carload rate. Arrangements of this kind would enable small producing points to reach markets which otherwise would be out of reach, and would benefit the railroads by giving them a long haul on the traffic.

Concentrating rates are also of advantage to the railroads by increasing the size and regularity of shipments. They benefit the shippers by enabling them to secure the carload rates, to avoid handling in transit, to secure quicker service and to permit them to supply the markets at times when their products are most in demand.

Both of the privileges are susceptible of much greater development in all sections and should be encouraged by the railroads. It would be well worth while for the railroads, as well as associations of shippers in various sections, to make a closer study of the suitability of such arrangements in particular localities. Such a study should be of especial interest to the shippers in the South, where many new problems connected with the distribution of new products must constantly arise for solution as crop diversification progresses.

If any shippers feel that either of these transit privileges would be of benefit and are prepared to supply suitable warehouse facilities, they should then arrange to confer with officials of the interested railroads. In this way a friendly discussion would develop as to how the arrangements could be made to fit any particular local conditions.

Shippers should always keep in mind, however, that service is the only thing the railroads have to sell and they should be willing to pay the railroads a fair additional charge for this or any other benefit which involves any extra cost on the part of the railroads, and which renders the service more valuable to the shippers.

LIVE STOCK LOSSES AND CONDITION.

The losses from disease of live stock in the United States amount to about \$150,000,000 a year. This figure is based upon the average rate of loss during the past 30 years applied to numbers and values of live stock January 1 last. The losses from exposure, estimated in the same way, amount to about \$44,000,000 a year. In the past few years loss from disease is somewhat greater than the figure given above, largely on account of the hog cholera epidemic; but losses from exposure have been diminishing in recent years by reason of better shelter and care.

TABLE 7.—Condition of farm animals and number of breeding sows, April 1, 1915, with comparisons.

State.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.			Swine.			Breeding sows. ¹
	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	10-year average.	1915	1914	10-year average.	
	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>	<i>P. c.</i>
Maine.....	99	98	98	99	98	98	99	98	98	98	97	98	102
New Hampshire.....	99	99	98	98	97	98	99	99	98	99	93	97	110
Vermont.....	99	99	99	98	98	98	97	99	98	98	97	99	105
Massachusetts.....	99	97	98	97	98	97	98	99	97	97	97	97	100
Rhode Island.....	99	99	98	98	97	97	97	99	98	99	96	98	100
Connecticut.....	99	97	98	98	97	98	98	98	98	97	96	98	103
New York.....	98	98	98	97	97	97	98	97	97	98	96	98	102
New Jersey.....	98	98	97	97	97	95	98	96	95	97	96	97	105
Pennsylvania.....	98	97	97	96	97	96	96	95	95	96	95	96	102
Delaware.....	98	97	96	97	97	95	96	97	94	94	90	95	105
Maryland.....	97	95	95	96	94	95	96	95	94	95	93	94	104
Virginia.....	96	97	95	95	95	94	94	93	93	95	94	94	104
West Virginia.....	97	96	95	95	95	94	95	91	92	96	96	95	102
North Carolina.....	97	96	96	96	95	93	96	94	92	97	93	94	107
South Carolina.....	96	95	94	94	92	91	94	92	92	93	91	93	112
Georgia.....	96	96	96	95	96	92	93	93	91	95	95	94	112
Florida.....	97	97	95	90	94	90	94	97	92	91	93	92	108
Ohio.....	97	97	96	97	97	95	96	95	94	95	91	94	102
Indiana.....	97	95	96	97	97	95	96	94	94	93	91	93	102
Illinois.....	96	96	98	95	97	97	97	95	96	93	92	94	102
Michigan.....	98	97	96	98	97	96	97	96	95	96	93	95	102
Wisconsin.....	98	97	97	98	98	96	98	97	96	97	97	97	100
Minnesota.....	98	98	97	98	98	97	98	97	97	94	88	96	115
Iowa.....	97	98	98	96	98	97	96	97	97	93	89	96	105
Missouri.....	93	95	95	94	94	94	94	93	93	89	89	91	101
North Dakota.....	99	97	97	98	98	96	98	98	97	96	94	98	120
South Dakota.....	97	97	97	96	98	96	95	98	96	94	90	96	115
Nebraska.....	98	97	97	97	97	95	98	96	96	93	89	95	110
Kansas.....	97	95	95	96	94	94	97	94	95	93	91	93	110
Kentucky.....	96	94	94	96	94	93	95	93	91	93	90	92	105
Tennessee.....	95	95	95	94	94	93	95	94	92	92	89	93	107
Alabama.....	95	96	95	93	94	91	93	93	92	94	92	94	107
Mississippi.....	95	95	94	92	95	90	92	95	89	94	95	93	105
Louisiana.....	95	94	94	89	94	90	90	93	92	89	88	91	105
Texas.....	95	95	94	96	97	92	95	96	94	95	94	95	108
Oklahoma.....	96	96	94	96	96	93	98	97	93	88	91	91	103
Arkansas.....	92	95	92	91	94	90	93	92	91	87	89	89	101
Montana.....	98	99	97	98	98	94	98	99	96	98	97	98	100
Wyoming.....	99	100	98	99	100	96	99	100	95	98	101	99	112
Colorado.....	99	98	97	98	97	95	98	97	95	98	98	98	110
New Mexico.....	97	96	94	96	92	93	95	92	93	99	97	95	120
Arizona.....	96	96	94	95	96	93	97	97	95	98	96	97	130
Utah.....	99	97	97	99	98	96	99	98	97	99	97	98	110
Nevada.....	97	99	96	98	98	96	98	98	97	99	99	98	115
Idaho.....	98	99	97	99	99	97	99	98	97	98	95	98	93
Washington.....	99	99	97	98	98	97	99	100	98	98	99	98	97
Oregon.....	98	99	98	99	99	98	99	99	98	98	100	99	95
California.....	99	98	98	98	98	96	99	98	97	98	97	97	105
United States..	96.6	96.4	96.1	96.2	96.5	94.6	97.1	96.6	95.2	93.5	91.6	94.2	105.2

¹ Number compared with Apr. 1, 1914.

Table 8 shows the estimated losses during the year 1913 and what would be the losses last year if the average rate of loss for 30 years were applied to numbers and values January 1, 1915:

TABLE 8.—*Losses of live stock from disease and exposure.*

	1913			Theoretical average loss, average rate applied to numbers and values January 1.		
	Rate per 1,000.	Number loss.	Value.	Average rate per 1,000.	Number loss.	Value.
From disease:						
Horses.....	20.6	523,000	\$58,000,000	19.2	493,000	\$52,000,000
Cattle.....	19.8	1,123,000	44,000,000	19.5	1,137,000	47,000,000
Sheep.....	21.7	1,080,000	4,000,000	29.4	1,057,000	5,000,000
Swine.....	118.9	7,005,000	73,000,000	77.5	5,008,000	49,000,000
Total.....			179,000,000			153,000,000
From exposure:						
Cattle.....	10.9	614,000	24,000,000	16.3	951,000	39,000,000
Sheep.....	21.0	1,044,000	4,000,000	31.8	1,144,000	5,000,000
Total.....			28,000,000			44,000,000

The rates of losses here given were based upon replies from many thousand reporters to the following question: "About how many in every thousand (1,000) have died during the year ending March 31?" This year the form of the question was altered, reading "How many per hundred (100), etc.," instead of per thousand. The returns indicate clearly that many reporters assumed that the question was the same as had been asked for many years past and reported a figure ten times too high. Therefore the results obtained this year are not comparable with estimates previously obtained and in consequence are not published.

The written comments of agents and reporters indicate that during the past year the losses of hogs from cholera were still larger than in a normal year, but smaller than in the preceding year; the disease is being better controlled and losses are diminishing. The losses of swine from disease in the year ending March 31, 1914, were estimated at 119 per thousand, and it is probable that the losses last year were 100 per thousand, and possibly a little less. It may be remembered that a year ago Iowa lost 25 per cent of her hogs and Minnesota and South Dakota each more than 20 per cent. The losses in the past year have been but little more than half as much. However, in a section comprised by Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas losses the past year appear to be slightly heavier than in the preceding year. About 90 per cent of swine losses from disease is due to cholera.

The condition of live stock on April 1, 1915, with comparisons, is shown in Table 7, 100 representing a normal condition of healthfulness. It will be observed from this tabulation that on April 1 the

condition of horses was higher than a year ago and higher than the 10-year average; the condition of cattle was slightly lower than a year ago, but still above the 10-year average; the condition of sheep was higher than any previous date shown; and the condition of hogs, although still below the average, was higher than a year ago and two years ago, indicating the diminishing of cholera. The comparatively high condition of cattle, notwithstanding the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, indicates that drastic measures have resulted beneficially in keeping this dangerous disease in check. The actual losses of cattle during the year from foot-and-mouth disease, although severe in individual herds, does not bulk large in comparison with usual losses from disease; the average yearly loss of cattle from all diseases is nearly 2.0 per cent of the total supply; the losses from foot-and-mouth disease probably will not exceed 0.002 per cent of the total supply.

TABLE 9.—*Condition of live stock in the United States on dates indicated; 100=normal.*

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Apr. 1, 1915.....	96.6	96.2	97.1	93.5
Apr. 1, 1914.....	96.4	96.5	96.6	91.6
Apr. 1, 1913.....	96.7	96.0	96.0	91.4
Apr. 1, 1912.....	93.6	91.5	92.9	89.9
Apr. 1, 1911.....	96.7	95.9	96.2	95.9
Apr. 1, 1910.....	95.8	94.6	93.6	95.4
Average 1905-1914.....	96.1	94.6	95.2	94.2

Sheep wintered unusually well in the western sheep section; losses were smaller than usual and their condition above average.

In general, with the exception of hog cholera and foot-and-mouth disease, the past year was more favorable than usual for live stock; swine losses are becoming less and foot-and-mouth disease is believed to be nearly stamped out.

APPLES IN COLD STORAGE APRIL 1, 1915, AND PROGRESS OF MOVEMENT.

[Contribution from the Office of Markets and Rural Organization.]

Reports as of April 1, 1915, have been received from 270 cold storages having an approximate capacity of 6,286,482 barrels, showing the quantity of barreled and boxed apples held by them on that date and on the same date in 1913. Comparison with similar reports received on December 1, January 1, February 1, and March 1, give the following results:

	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage April 1, 1915.....	611,383	781,228	871,792

Of the 270 storages reporting on April 1, only 195, having an approximate capacity of 4,677,951 barrels, reported their holdings on April 1, 1913. Their holdings were as follows:

	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage April 1, 1915.....	414, 723	642, 673	628, 947
In storage April 1, 1913.....	479, 651	795, 547	744, 833

From the above, it appears that there were 15.6 per cent less apples in storage on April 1, 1915, than on April 1, 1913.

Of the 270 storages reporting for April 1, only 250, having an approximate capacity of 6,021,682 barrels, reported on March 1. Their holdings on these dates were as follows:

	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage Mar. 1, 1915.....	1, 187, 769	1, 350, 500	1, 637, 936
In storage Apr. 1, 1915.....	608, 404	757, 674	860, 962

The decrease during March, 1915, is 579,365 barrels and 592,826 boxes, which is equivalent to 776,974 barrels.

This is a decrease of 48.8 per cent in barreled apples and 43.9 per cent in boxed apples, or a total of 47.4 per cent of all apples in storage March 1, 1915.

Of the 270 storages reporting for April 1, only 216, having an approximate capacity of 5,381,402 barrels, reported on December 1, January 1, February 1, and March 1. Their holdings on these dates were as follows:

	Barrels.	Boxes.	Equivalent in barrels.
In storage Dec. 1, 1914.....	2, 122, 978	2, 274, 235	2, 881, 056
In storage Jan. 1, 1915.....	1, 865, 815	2, 122, 206	2, 573, 217
In storage Feb. 1, 1915.....	1, 458, 761	1, 865, 420	2, 080, 568
In storage Mar. 1, 1915.....	1, 011, 300	1, 312, 002	1, 448, 634
In storage Apr. 1, 1915.....	512, 965	728, 062	755, 652

These 216 firms show a decrease during December, 1914, of 12.1 per cent barreled apples and 6.7 per cent boxed apples, or a total decrease of 10.7 per cent.

During January, 1915, the holdings of barreled apples decreased 19.2 per cent, and boxed apples 11.3 per cent, equivalent to a decrease of 17.1 per cent in the total holdings as of December 1.

During February, 1915, the holdings of barreled apples decreased 21.1 per cent, and boxed apples 24.3 per cent, equivalent to a decrease of 21.9 per cent in the total holdings as of December 1.

During March, 1915, the holdings of barreled apples decreased 23.5 per cent, and boxed apples 25.7 per cent, equivalent to a decrease of 24.1 per cent in the total holdings as of December 1.

During the months of December, 1914, January, 1915, February, 1915, and March, 1915, taken together, the decrease was 75.9 per cent in barreled apples and 68 per cent in boxed apples, or a total decrease of 73.8 per cent since December 1, 1914.

During March an effort was made to secure complete storage holdings as of the first of each month, beginning December 1, for all firms reporting. This permits comparisons of the holdings of 216 cold storages for five months.

This office will endeavor to issue on May 10 a similar statement for the month of April.

CONDITION AND PRICE OF WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.

TABLE 10.—*Winter wheat and rye: Acreage sown in fall of 1914; condition and price paid to producers Apr. 1, 1915, with comparisons.*

State.	Winter wheat.								Rye.						
	Acreage sown.		Condition.				Price per bushel Apr. 1—		Condition.				Price per bushel Apr. 1—		
	Per cent of last year.	Area sown fall of 1914 (000 omitted).	Apr. 1—			Dec. 1, 1914.			Apr. 1—			Dec. 1, 1914.			Apr. 1—
1915			1914	10-year average.	1915		1914	10-year average.	1915	1914					
	P. ct.	Acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Cts.	Cts.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Cts.	Cts.	
Vermont.....									94	98	94	95	85	70	
Massachusetts.....									93	96	92	92	105	93	
Connecticut.....									91	94	96	94	104	80	
New York.....	105	382	86	95	90	96	138	97	86	94	91	92	113	72	
New Jersey.....	98	81	74	91	91	82	141	97	83	91	92	85	105	75	
Pennsylvania.....	102	1,366	78	93	90	85	138	95	82	94	91	87	95	76	
Delaware.....	110	128	83	91	92	88	140	97	85	90	92	89	75	75	
Maryland.....	106	658	81	93	91	89	147	95	80	91	91	90	85	74	
Virginia.....	160	1,270	85	95	91	93	146	101	86	95	91	93	96	84	
West Virginia.....	110	265	86	94	89	92	139	101	78	93	91	93	93	87	
North Carolina.....	175	1,097	85	92	92	95	144	112	84	92	91	96	101	98	
South Carolina.....	300	246	84	89	88	96	147	116	88	89	89	96	180	175	
Georgia.....	218	314	86	91	89	94	144	122	89	92	90	96	112	115	
Ohio.....	105	2,101	87	96	83	94	141	93	91	96	86	96	99	68	
Indiana.....	112	2,820	90	97	84	89	141	91	92	96	88	93	96	63	
Illinois.....	115	2,934	90	98	86	92	133	88	93	97	91	94	105	62	
Michigan.....	107	963	85	92	85	92	137	92	89	91	88	95	98	60	
Wisconsin.....	100	89	90	85	89	96	130	82	93	87	91	97	107	55	
Minnesota.....	105	59	89	83	94	94	133	83	90	88	89	96	100	51	
Iowa.....	103	536	94	95	90	96	126	79	95	93	94	97	98	62	
Missouri.....	110	2,844	86	98	87	87	134	86	91	96	90	92	101	74	
North Dakota.....							132	81	87	87	84	92	102	48	
South Dakota.....	110	95	97	87	93	93	123	79	96	88	90	94	96	51	
Nebraska.....	105	3,637	96	93	90	90	131	75	100	92	92	93	99	57	
Kansas.....	98	8,779	89	96	87	80	130	80	92	95	88	90	94	65	
Kentucky.....	115	883	79	96	88	89	140	98	82	94	88	92	105	84	
Tennessee.....	120	872	81	97	90	90	136	101	82	93	89	92	102	102	
Alabama.....	285	97	85	93	90	93	148	111	82	91	90	95	132	150	
Mississippi.....	225	2	84	95	88	93									
Texas.....	120	1,367	89	92	84	89	130	95	90	81	80	92	114	104	
Oklahoma.....	120	3,092	90	97	85	83	133	81	94	97	88	90	117	93	
Arkansas.....	144	184	89	95	88	90	131	88	89	93	88	88	90	65	
Montana.....	135	683	96	93	94	98	126	71	96	94	96	98	94	61	
Wyoming.....	115	54	96	94	96	90	126	86	95	97	96	90	81	64	
Colorado.....	105	276	92	94	94	92	115	78	93	92	92	93	94	56	
New Mexico.....	115	55	96	94	93	95	129	79		95	90				
Arizona.....	125	41	97	95	95	98	155	109	102	101	96				
Utah.....	110	253	92	99	96	89	124	73	95	96	97	90	71	55	
Nevada.....	120	23	95	95	99	88	160	90		100	99				
Idaho.....	114	394	93	98	97	95	105	68	89	97	98	94	65	90	
Washington.....	110	1,174	95	97	93	100	120	80	100	100	95	100	90	60	
Oregon.....	108	686	94	102	94	93	127	86	96	98	97	96	120	85	
California.....	110	463	95	95	88	98	129	97	98	100	92	100	110	110	
U. S.....	111.1	41,263	88.8	95.6	87.6	88.3	131.7	84.2	89.5	91.3	90.1	93.6	100.4	63.0	

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

State.	April 1.															
	Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Hay, per ton.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Cotton, per pound.	
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls	Dolls	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	93	76	65	56	85	83	71	25	57	14.00	14.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire..	84	72	66	55	83	87	80	75	38	72	13.00	16.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	81	72	62	54	90	86	87	89	42	68	15.20	14.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts....	80	77	61	55	.....	.....	88	57	82	19.50	20.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	92	23.00	21.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	87	73	67	50	.....	.....	100	91	52	87	20.40	21.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	84	71	62	49	79	77	87	73	36	69	15.10	15.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	83	72	63	48	.....	.....	84	76	51	84	19.70	19.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	85	69	60	49	80	69	82	69	50	74	14.80	16.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	73	64	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	70	91	17.50	18.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	78	68	61	49	65	63	95	73	56	74	16.70	16.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	93	78	69	57	79	68	98	82	72	82	18.70	17.42	.....	.....	8.1	13.4
West Virginia....	91	79	65	57	.....	.....	85	76	84	90	17.60	16.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina...	95	88	73	65	.....	.....	83	84	89	96	18.40	17.10	.....	.....	8.1	12.6
South Carolina...	99	93	74	67	.....	.....	.....	129	135	17.40	18.54	.....	.....	.....	8.4	12.7
Georgia.....	93	90	73	67	.....	.....	.....	109	120	17.70	17.88	.....	.....	.....	8.2	12.7
Florida.....	94	88	74	71	.....	.....	.....	119	142	17.60	17.42	.....	.....	.....	11.0	15.7
Ohio.....	74	58	55	40	63	64	115	75	49	71	13.70	14.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	68	54	53	39	68	64	71	79	56	71	14.20	13.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	69	55	55	38	71	67	.....	97	68	79	14.50	14.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	72	60	51	41	80	69	75	67	28	50	12.00	13.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	72	56	55	39	72	72	87	72	31	49	10.10	12.82	.....	177	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	62	48	50	35	61	65	82	64	37	53	6.80	7.90	168	173	.....	.....
Iowa.....	64	50	51	35	66	66	98	95	63	78	12.90	10.82	130	160	.....	.....
Missouri.....	75	60	58	44	.....	68	105	96	84	92	14.70	11.88	140	157	7.0	11.2
North Dakota.....	66	57	48	35	57	57	.....	46	62	5.60	6.54	172	174	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	59	49	47	36	60	61	.....	52	77	7.10	7.38	158	171	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	64	51	48	37	55	57	100	73	61	85	8.30	9.06	139	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	73	59	51	45	60	60	.....	87	103	8.00	9.72	158	143	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	80	72	68	54	87	76	.....	81	88	7.40	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	83	73	63	56	90	82	78	77	104	99	18.20	15.80	.....	.....	7.9	12.3
Alabama.....	93	86	72	66	116	.....	.....	105	122	15.10	14.82	.....	.....	8.0	12.6	.....
Mississippi.....	87	80	67	63	.....	.....	.....	111	125	12.60	12.58	.....	.....	7.8	12.5	.....
Louisiana.....	93	74	75	59	.....	.....	.....	112	107	12.00	13.02	.....	.....	8.0	12.2	.....
Texas.....	96	80	59	54	60	73	.....	115	120	10.40	12.58	.....	.....	8.2	12.1	.....
Oklahoma.....	80	63	55	49	64	60	.....	100	112	8.40	9.56	.....	.....	7.8	11.7	.....
Arkansas.....	93	77	64	58	.....	.....	.....	106	110	13.20	13.52	.....	.....	7.9	12.2	.....
Montana.....	96	93	50	41	78	63	.....	66	72	8.80	10.44	170	169	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	85	78	55	51	79	75	.....	84	92	8.30	9.56	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	71	63	49	48	63	63	.....	54	63	7.00	10.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	125	94	80	51	95	73	.....	155	109	10.50	13.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	125	105	74	74	85	78	.....	139	129	10.00	13.44	.....	.....	16.0	.....	.....
Utah.....	84	79	54	47	60	60	.....	64	69	8.30	9.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	67	60	99	86	.....	78	88	7.80	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	92	78	42	41	66	56	.....	54	57	7.20	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	80	81	48	44	59	58	.....	60	60	11.50	12.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	85	83	50	45	80	66	.....	62	64	9.80	10.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	99	83	50	53	68	69	.....	80	84	8.80	11.80	.....	.....	7.0	.....	.....
United States	75.1	62.1	53.4	40.5	64.7	64.3	85.3	72.2	47.8	68.1	11.64	12.95	167.7	173.2	8.1	12.4

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	April 1.						March 15.									
	Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.		Hogs, per 100 pounds.		Beef cattle, per 100 pounds.		Veal calves, per 100 pounds.		Sheep, per 100 pounds.		Lambs, per 100 pounds.	
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.
Maine.....	Cts. 31	Cts. 30	Cts. 19	Cts. 21	Cts. 14.2	Cts. 14.4	\$7.20	\$7.78	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$8.70	\$7.92	\$5.20	\$4.30	\$6.70	\$6.00
New Hampshire.....	33	31	20	22	15.0	14.3	7.20	7.80	6.40	6.02	8.60	7.74	5.40	5.12	7.00	7.02
Vermont.....	32	31	19	21	13.4	13.6	6.50	7.52	5.40	5.12	7.40	6.70	4.20	3.94	6.00	5.92
Massachusetts.....	33	34	25	26	17.2	16.4	7.20	8.38	5.90	5.92	8.40	8.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	36	33	20	24	18.0	17.9	7.50	8.46	6.30	6.20	9.00	7.96	5.30	.....	7.60	6.67
Connecticut.....	35	34	21	24	18.6	16.2	8.00	8.35	6.50	6.98	9.50	8.90	6.00	5.82	7.80	7.85
New York.....	31	30	20	21	15.6	14.8	6.90	7.76	5.70	5.20	9.30	8.34	4.70	4.28	7.20	6.46
New Jersey.....	34	33	22	23	17.4	16.9	8.30	8.86	6.30	6.78	10.00	8.98	6.50	4.30	9.00	.....
Pennsylvania.....	29	30	18	20	14.5	13.7	7.30	8.08	6.70	6.20	8.70	8.04	5.60	4.98	7.30	6.56
Delaware.....	30	29	20	18	13.5	14.0	6.80	7.77	5.90	5.75	9.80	9.35	5.00	5.12	6.00	7.28
Maryland.....	29	28	17	18	14.5	14.8	7.50	7.80	7.00	5.78	8.70	8.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	26	25	16	17	13.6	13.5	6.90	7.58	5.90	5.14	7.80	7.38	4.60	4.20	7.00	6.42
West Virginia.....	27	26	18	18	13.0	11.9	6.80	7.84	6.40	5.52	7.60	7.16	4.90	4.50	6.80	5.82
North Carolina.....	24	24	15	15	11.2	11.1	7.50	7.38	5.00	4.22	6.00	5.34	4.80	4.10	5.80	4.86
South Carolina.....	26	26	17	19	12.2	12.2	7.50	7.40	4.40	4.00	5.00	4.54	5.10	4.64	6.00	5.82
Georgia.....	25	25	16	18	12.7	12.6	6.90	7.50	4.20	3.78	5.20	4.70	5.10	4.55	5.50	5.48
Florida.....	34	32	21	22	15.6	14.4	6.30	6.78	5.20	5.04	6.50	5.88	6.00	5.50	7.00	.....
Ohio.....	26	25	17	17	12.6	12.1	6.50	7.86	6.50	6.00	8.00	8.06	5.10	4.58	7.40	6.50
Indiana.....	24	23	16	16	11.9	11.5	6.50	7.84	6.40	5.68	7.60	7.36	4.60	4.32	7.10	6.26
Illinois.....	25	25	16	16	11.7	11.5	6.30	7.64	6.40	5.82	8.10	7.32	5.50	4.64	7.20	6.16
Michigan.....	26	26	18	19	12.1	11.9	6.20	7.66	6.10	5.36	8.30	7.52	5.00	4.68	7.70	6.64
Wisconsin.....	28	28	17	17	11.9	11.3	6.20	7.56	5.20	4.94	7.70	7.22	5.30	4.50	7.00	6.08
Minnesota.....	26	26	16	16	10.0	10.0	6.10	7.44	5.50	4.86	7.10	6.50	4.90	4.38	6.50	5.80
Iowa.....	26	25	16	16	10.4	10.1	6.20	7.64	6.50	6.18	7.50	6.84	5.40	4.74	7.00	6.12
Missouri.....	23	22	16	15	11.4	11.0	6.10	7.32	6.30	5.76	7.00	6.62	5.30	4.62	7.00	5.84
North Dakota.....	23	22	16	16	10.3	9.8	5.60	6.94	5.30	4.58	6.80	6.12	5.20	4.50	6.70	5.62
South Dakota.....	23	22	16	15	9.2	8.7	5.90	7.26	6.00	5.40	7.10	6.18	5.40	4.62	7.00	5.90
Nebraska.....	22	22	15	16	10.0	9.7	6.00	7.36	6.50	5.98	7.80	6.94	6.40	5.38	7.70	6.60
Kansas.....	22	22	15	15	10.0	9.6	6.20	7.40	6.50	5.96	7.80	6.98	6.10	5.14	7.70	6.20
Kentucky.....	21	21	15	15	11.3	11.1	6.20	7.32	5.90	5.12	7.20	6.52	4.10	3.76	6.30	5.48
Tennessee.....	21	20	14	15	11.5	10.9	6.20	7.02	5.50	4.46	6.50	5.66	4.10	3.68	5.90	5.34
Alabama.....	21	21	14	15	12.2	11.4	6.50	7.06	4.00	3.44	4.90	4.32	4.20	4.45	4.80	5.85
Mississippi.....	22	23	15	16	11.3	11.5	5.70	6.52	4.20	3.68	5.30	5.00	4.30	3.82	5.80	5.00
Louisiana.....	27	27	16	18	13.4	12.7	6.10	6.12	4.90	4.00	5.70	4.78	4.60	3.62	5.30	4.88
Texas.....	22	22	14	14	9.9	9.1	6.20	6.86	5.50	4.36	6.20	5.60	5.00	4.30	6.00	5.18
Oklahoma.....	22	21	14	15	10.0	9.4	5.90	7.16	5.60	5.02	6.90	6.26	5.30	5.08	6.00	6.04
Arkansas.....	23	22	15	15	9.7	9.8	5.40	6.12	4.50	4.04	5.70	5.52	4.00	3.74	4.70	4.70
Montana.....	32	33	21	25	13.2	14.4	6.10	7.70	6.50	6.08	8.00	8.18	5.80	5.38	7.50	5.50
Wyoming.....	30	31	23	24	14.0	13.5	6.40	7.72	6.40	5.64	9.70	7.54	6.00	5.12	7.20	6.46
Colorado.....	27	29	19	21	13.2	13.1	6.50	7.46	6.60	5.60	8.90	7.38	5.90	4.54	7.60	5.80
New Mexico.....	32	34	21	26	14.2	13.2	6.60	7.60	6.40	5.48	8.70	7.44	5.10	4.66	6.70	6.20
Arizona.....	30	36	21	27	16.0	17.8	6.70	7.48	6.20	5.48	7.50	6.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	30	29	18	17	13.4	12.2	6.50	6.92	6.10	5.20	8.60	7.92	5.80	4.60	7.20	6.48
Nevada.....	35	38	29	31	22.0	19.9	7.30	8.25	6.30	6.18	7.20	7.12	5.30	5.10	6.80	6.50
Idaho.....	26	30	17	22	10.2	12.0	6.10	7.26	5.70	5.48	7.30	7.68	5.00	5.12	6.10	6.08
Washington.....	31	32	19	21	13.1	14.1	6.50	8.00	6.20	5.64	8.40	8.06	6.00	5.22	7.20	6.45
Oregon.....	30	33	20	21	12.6	13.2	6.60	7.90	6.20	5.88	7.50	7.52	5.70	4.86	6.60	5.72
California.....	27	31	20	19	15.5	14.6	6.80	7.44	6.30	6.24	7.70	6.80	5.90	5.22	7.00	6.12
United States..	25.8	25.4	16.6	17.1	11.9	11.5	6.33	7.41	5.92	5.29	7.50	6.92	5.36	4.79	6.06	6.22

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	March 15.															
	Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Wool, per pound.		Timothy hay, per ton.	Clover hay, per ton.	Alfalfa hay, per ton.	Prairie hay, per ton.	Cotton seed, per ton.		Apples, per bushel.		Peanuts, per pound.	
	1915	5-year average.	1915	5-year average.	1915	1914	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	55.70	51.34	202	186	24	20	14.10	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	110	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	60.00	52.54	187	174	22	22	17.17	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	150	.....	.....
Vermont.....	55.50	47.32	168	161	25	18	13.90	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	150	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	72.20	55.65	193	199	.....	.....	20.50	18.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	140	.....	.....
Rhode Island..	77.50	65.50	200	.....	23	17	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	160	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	71.70	60.62	200	214	23	22	20.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	125	.....	.....
New York.....	65.00	55.94	180	176	25	18	15.50	13.00	15.80	9.80	.....	.....	53	110	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	68.20	60.78	176	184	25	20	19.50	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	160	.....	.....
Pennsylvania..	60.10	51.44	164	175	23	20	14.90	13.20	15.20	.....	.....	.....	60	115	.....	.....
Delaware.....	51.40	48.00	120	142	.....	.....	18.60	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	150	.....	.....
Maryland.....	55.00	41.52	112	141	.....	.....	15.70	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	135	.....	.....
Virginia.....	47.60	39.12	134	142	24	20	19.50	18.00	20.20	.....	30.70	34.50	54	118	3.3	4.5
West Virginia..	53.20	43.18	144	142	25	20	19.30	17.50	23.00	.....	.....	.....	57	160	.....	.....
North Carolina..	39.00	34.30	149	150	20	19	22.30	20.10	23.00	.....	24.50	27.40	80	100	3.9	4.0
South Carolina..	38.30	36.10	148	170	17	16	24.80	24.20	26.00	17.40	25.20	28.00	100	160	5.0	5.0
Georgia.....	37.00	32.42	143	158	20	20	21.40	19.70	22.20	15.00	25.90	26.20	110	180	5.1	5.5
Florida.....	45.20	40.04	135	150	19	18	24.00	22.50	.....	.....	22.00	25.50	.....	.....	4.5	5.0
Ohio.....	58.40	52.82	159	170	26	19	14.40	13.00	15.50	.....	.....	.....	73	150	.....	.....
Indiana.....	54.10	49.20	136	153	23	19	15.70	13.90	16.10	8.80	.....	.....	97	125	.....	.....
Illinois.....	63.80	54.66	143	154	21	17	15.90	14.50	16.50	12.00	.....	.....	105	130	.....	.....
Michigan.....	59.60	48.62	170	174	26	19	12.10	10.40	13.90	.....	.....	.....	69	100	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	61.40	47.12	164	168	23	18	10.80	9.50	13.00	6.70	.....	.....	107	160	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	58.10	47.30	148	164	19	15	9.60	9.00	10.00	6.60	.....	.....	125	183	.....	.....
Iowa.....	60.30	53.20	148	164	22	17	13.80	13.00	15.70	11.70	.....	.....	125	150	.....	.....
Missouri.....	56.40	49.14	110	127	20	18	15.40	14.20	15.80	12.00	26.70	.....	100	140	.....	.....
North Dakota..	62.20	48.84	134	154	15	15	9.00	11.00	11.00	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota..	61.70	49.96	120	143	20	15	10.50	12.00	11.00	7.10	.....	.....	150	230	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	66.60	53.58	123	134	24	15	10.40	10.60	9.50	8.40	.....	.....	120	160	.....	.....
Kansas.....	66.10	52.20	123	130	.....	.....	11.80	10.10	10.20	8.40	.....	.....	120	190	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	48.00	41.02	110	131	24	19	18.60	17.20	19.50	.....	.....	.....	95	130	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	43.90	38.34	124	146	20	18	19.70	18.70	19.80	14.70	24.60	24.40	95	150	4.4	4.0
Alabama.....	36.30	32.04	119	137	16	15	.....	.....	23.50	13.70	24.50	26.70	105	150	4.7	5.0
Mississippi.....	38.30	32.32	112	122	16	16	.....	.....	21.20	10.50	23.80	24.30	.....	.....	4.0	4.8
Louisiana.....	38.10	31.34	90	102	15	14	.....	.....	16.00	9.20	20.60	18.20	.....	.....	2.5	3.5
Texas.....	55.30	43.80	89	96	15	14	.....	.....	16.00	10.20	19.00	20.30	125	150	4.5	5.0
Oklahoma.....	56.80	47.12	101	112	20	15	.....	.....	11.90	8.60	18.80	21.10	130	170	4.9	5.5
Arkansas.....	41.60	33.18	91	112	17	16	18.90	17.50	17.20	11.40	20.00	19.50	105	160	4.6	4.5
Montana.....	80.00	62.46	128	136	26	18	11.40	9.50	9.50	10.00	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	83.60	60.42	110	106	24	15	10.40	8.20	8.00	11.00	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	75.40	55.84	118	120	25	17	11.50	11.50	8.30	8.50	.....	.....	80	120	.....	.....
New Mexico....	68.20	53.36	78	92	19	13	15.00	.....	10.30	10.30	.....	.....	105	175	.....	.....
Arizona.....	100.00	77.25	90	116	26	17	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	226	240	.....	.....
Utah.....	66.50	48.66	118	109	25	15	9.50	10.00	8.00	7.00	.....	.....	80	110	.....	.....
Nevada.....	83.30	61.55	130	168	24	14	20.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	150	200	.....	.....
Idaho.....	76.00	57.66	116	130	24	16	9.80	8.50	7.30	6.70	.....	.....	85	115	.....	.....
Washington....	70.30	63.50	119	151	18	15	12.50	11.20	10.50	.....	.....	.....	66	115	.....	.....
Oregon.....	69.30	54.36	100	120	23	15	11.00	9.00	8.30	7.20	.....	.....	90	100	.....	.....
California.....	74.80	55.90	117	135	18	12	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	75	150	.....	.....
United States	58.00	48.90	131.60	143.94	22.8	16.4	14.28	13.41	9.79	8.03	22.32	23.60	73.4	128.9	4.2	4.7

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Continued.

State.	March 15.																			
	Honey, comb, per pound.		Honey, extract, per pound.		Maple sugar, per pound.		Maple sirup, per gallon.		Hops, per pound.		Beans, per bushel.		Cabbages, per 100 pounds.		Onions, per bushel.		Sweet pota- toes, per bushel.		Broom corn, per ton.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Me....	19	20	18	20	19.0	20.0	123	125	.....	.....	3.59	2.85	1.15	1.82	95	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. H....	20	20	22	21	16.0	15.0	111	110	.....	.....	3.50	2.74	1.40	2.25	78	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vt....	19	18	20	16	10.5	11.5	106	100	.....	.....	3.40	2.40	1.50	2.62	80	167	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mass....	18	20	.....	.....	17.5	19.0	109	110	.....	.....	3.05	3.38	1.10	2.00	71	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. I....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	1.10	1.55	70	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn....	18	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.45	1.65	1.50	67	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y....	14	15	14	12	13.0	12.0	102	105	8	30	3.10	2.35	.....	1.15	68	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. J....	16	20	15	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.27	2.75	1.00	1.80	65	140	118	75	.....	.....
Pa....	17	15	12	11	14.4	13.4	105	105	.....	.....	3.10	2.36	1.50	2.50	85	130	125	140	.....	.....
Del....	15	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	2.60	1.75	1.90	93	130	108	50	.....	.....
Md....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.30	2.25	1.10	1.88	75	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Va....	14	14	14	13	14.0	14.0	105	100	.....	.....	3.03	2.65	1.80	2.50	105	105	91	82	.....	.....
W. Va....	18	16	14	14	15.5	16.0	112	120	.....	.....	3.08	2.83	2.00	2.50	120	140	125	130	.....	.....
N. C....	14	14	14	15	18.0	16.0	94	100	.....	.....	2.74	2.39	1.50	2.50	98	91	85	75	.....	.....
S. C....	13	14	15	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.62	2.70	2.30	2.42	140	160	88	86	.....	.....
Ga....	11	12	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.95	2.85	2.10	2.50	135	190	80	85	.....	.....
Fla....	12	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	2.65	2.10	2.30	160	185	74	85	.....	.....
Ohio....	16	17	11	14	12.8	13.5	109	110	.....	.....	3.14	2.40	1.50	2.40	75	150	115	130	.....	.....
Ind....	17	17	16	16	17.0	15.0	127	125	.....	.....	3.14	2.50	1.75	2.25	90	140	110	125	.....	.....
Ill....	15	15	14	12	20.0	24.0	140	133	.....	.....	3.15	2.50	1.80	2.45	100	170	120	115	85	120
Mich....	15	15	10	10	15.0	14.0	126	120	.....	.....	2.75	1.68	1.25	2.00	59	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wis....	14	14	10	10	15.5	14.0	140	125	.....	.....	2.88	2.05	1.50	2.20	96	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minn....	15	15	11	15	19.0	15.0	150	125	.....	.....	2.88	2.10	1.85	2.80	100	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa....	16	15	13	12	.....	.....	140	110	.....	.....	3.50	2.50	2.60	3.60	115	150	150	128	.....	.....
Mo....	16	15	13	12	20.0	19.0	114	110	.....	.....	3.33	2.70	2.50	3.10	130	165	115	135	.....	.....
N. Dak....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	2.90	3.10	4.00	165	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Dak....	14	17	15	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.08	2.78	3.50	3.70	140	188	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebr....	17	15	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.11	2.50	2.30	3.05	135	160	155	.....	.....	.....
Kans....	16	17	11	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.42	2.80	2.40	2.70	125	200	120	150	73	76
Ky....	15	15	14	15	18.7	20.0	131	128	.....	.....	2.92	2.40	1.90	2.65	110	130	105	110	.....	.....
Tenn....	14	13	15	14	20.0	19.0	102	105	.....	.....	2.88	2.60	2.00	2.50	100	110	100	100	.....	.....
Ala....	11	11	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	2.35	1.90	2.00	160	165	88	85	.....	.....
Miss....	11	12	12	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	3.20	130	170	80	75	.....	.....
La....	12	12	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	2.25	100	142	69	75	.....	.....
Tex....	11	12	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.12	3.00	2.20	2.40	160	200	110	115	60	.....
Okla....	15	15	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.07	2.85	2.50	3.60	160	165	120	120	65	89
Ark....	12	13	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	2.65	2.90	3.00	125	170	100	105	.....	.....
Mont....	12	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.24	3.30	1.80	2.50	100	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyo....	15	12	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.16	3.00	2.25	4.00	200	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colo....	12	11	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.66	2.10	1.30	2.00	60	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Mex....	12	12	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.78	2.70	2.25	2.95	180	210	165	190	.....	.....
Ariz....	.....	13	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.15	2.55	2.40	3.15	.....	.....	110	200	.....	.....
Utah....	12	10	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.37	3.45	1.90	2.90	125	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nev....	12	12	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	3.30	130	164	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho....	12	12	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	2.70	2.00	2.55	110	215	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wash....	12	13	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4.00	3.05	2.00	2.50	85	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oreg....	12	12	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17	3.00	3.00	2.10	2.20	110	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cal....	11	13	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	16	3.00	2.40	1.60	2.00	85	155	115	175	.....	.....
U. S....	13.5	13.7	10.8	11.1	12.5	12.4	109.8	109.9	12.0	20.5	2.89	2.05	1.38	2.03	95.3	155.2	90.8	87.3	68.42	91.36

TABLE 11.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States—Concluded.

State.	Prices paid to producers, March 15.						Prices paid by producers, March 15.											
	Clover seed, per bushel.		Timothy seed, per bushel.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel.		Clover seed, per bushel.		Timothy seed, per bushel.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel.		Bran, per ton.		Cotton- seed meal, per ton.			
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Maine	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.20	9.75	4.30	3.50	.....	.....	31.10	29.60	33.90	35.20	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	11.50	3.90	3.50	.....	.....	30.10	30.50	34.60	35.10	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.15	11.00	4.15	3.60	11.35	10.00	29.50	29.40	34.10	34.90	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.65	.....	4.00	3.12	15.00	.....	29.50	30.50	34.90	35.50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.80	29.60	34.00	36.00	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	12.00	3.50	3.80	.....	.....	29.40	29.00	33.80	34.00	.....	.....
New York	10.80	10.80	3.90	3.00	10.50	9.80	11.40	10.50	4.10	3.20	11.10	9.00	30.00	28.80	34.20	34.30	.....	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50	10.70	3.65	3.20	11.50	9.40	30.00	29.90	33.90	35.50	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	9.30	8.75	3.45	2.60	8.50	7.40	10.20	10.00	3.70	3.05	10.70	9.40	29.10	29.40	34.10	35.20	.....	.....
Delaware	9.00	8.75	3.20	2.82	.....	.....	10.00	10.38	3.75	3.25	8.00	.....	32.30	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	9.90	3.50	3.00	.....	.....	29.30	30.20	33.30	35.00	.....	.....
Virginia	10.40	9.55	3.45	3.00	.....	.....	10.50	10.35	3.60	3.10	10.30	9.20	30.20	29.30	31.80	33.90	.....	.....
West Virginia	10.40	10.00	3.25	3.05	.....	.....	10.90	10.45	3.80	3.25	10.90	9.25	31.30	30.80	33.90	35.00	.....	.....
North Carolina	9.40	9.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.20	9.60	3.90	3.40	.....	.....	31.60	31.80	30.80	33.20	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	11.25	.....	32.00	31.60	29.40	30.40	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.80	.....	33.10	31.60	29.50	30.20	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.10	30.70	31.60	32.70	.....	.....
Ohio	8.25	8.10	2.90	2.25	9.00	8.10	9.45	9.20	3.55	2.80	10.30	9.30	29.60	28.60	33.50	34.60	.....	.....
Indiana	8.40	7.80	3.10	2.50	9.45	8.10	9.65	8.80	3.65	2.95	10.60	8.95	28.30	27.80	32.40	34.10	.....	.....
Illinois	9.15	8.55	3.00	2.45	9.70	8.30	10.10	9.95	3.55	2.85	10.50	9.80	26.90	26.50	31.70	32.40	.....	.....
Michigan	8.15	7.80	3.10	2.40	9.25	7.65	9.80	9.60	3.75	3.10	10.90	8.90	29.30	28.80	33.40	34.20	.....	.....
Wisconsin	7.70	7.80	2.70	2.35	9.10	9.75	9.00	8.65	3.40	2.75	10.90	10.00	25.40	26.10	34.30	34.40	.....	.....
Minnesota	8.50	8.70	2.80	2.50	8.80	.....	10.00	11.60	3.40	3.10	12.25	11.70	25.30	24.40	36.00	32.70	.....	.....
Iowa	9.50	8.70	2.80	2.10	9.80	8.10	10.10	9.40	3.00	2.30	11.40	8.70	26.00	25.90	30.90	31.70	.....	.....
Missouri	9.90	9.10	3.20	2.80	9.70	7.70	10.70	9.75	3.80	3.40	10.70	9.00	26.00	25.50	30.20	30.70	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	10.50	.....	9.00	10.60	2.65	2.60	11.00	14.00	24.80	21.40	40.00	26.00	.....	.....
South Dakota	8.00	10.50	2.30	2.00	9.00	8.70	9.30	11.30	3.00	2.10	10.20	11.00	25.30	22.90	33.80	31.00	.....	.....
Nebraska	10.00	9.20	3.30	2.45	8.30	6.50	11.00	10.50	3.50	3.40	9.70	7.30	24.80	24.20	32.50	35.40	.....	.....
Kansas	8.80	8.60	2.90	2.75	7.20	5.80	10.50	10.00	3.60	3.00	8.20	6.40	23.40	24.10	30.80	32.10	.....	.....
Kentucky	9.60	9.45	3.50	2.90	9.95	10.00	10.35	10.00	3.75	3.00	10.30	9.00	28.40	29.40	29.90	32.50	.....	.....
Tennessee	10.40	9.20	3.45	2.82	10.30	9.40	11.40	10.10	3.75	3.00	10.90	9.10	29.40	29.30	30.80	31.00	.....	.....
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.50	.....	.....	12.00	.....	32.50	31.90	30.40	30.60	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.90	.....	30.70	31.30	29.50	30.70	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.60	29.60	30.50	30.40	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.70	7.90	30.30	30.40	29.70	31.70	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	7.15	27.90	27.00	28.90	31.30	.....	.....
Arkansas	10.70	10.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	11.30	3.80	3.40	11.10	10.90	28.00	27.50	28.40	29.80	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	8.20	11.00	12.50	3.50	3.00	11.00	10.00	27.60	22.60	27.60	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	2.80	2.50	7.45	7.40	10.00	.....	3.20	3.15	9.00	9.50	27.50	24.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	.....	.....	2.25	.....	9.60	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.85	7.90	27.70	26.60	32.20	35.40	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.20	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	12.50	31.80	31.10	34.70	38.00	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	4.00	5.00	7.50	6.25	10.00	11.00	5.00	3.60	8.30	7.00	27.00	24.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.30	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	7.90	6.90	2.25	1.75	8.00	6.50	10.00	9.40	3.60	2.75	10.40	8.70	27.90	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	11.00	4.05	4.20	13.00	12.00	30.30	24.50	38.00	39.20	.....	.....
Oregon	8.00	7.40	.....	.....	9.60	7.00	.....	.....	3.30	2.70	11.00	8.20	28.00	23.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	7.30	13.80	12.00	4.50	4.05	10.50	8.30	31.90	29.10	30.00	.....	.....	.....
United States ..	8.55	8.17	2.78	2.30	7.92	6.60	10.33	9.45	3.60	2.97	9.58	8.01	28.23	27.58	31.32	32.65	.....	.....

TABLE 12.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Product.	March 15.					April 15.		February 15.		
	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
Hogs.....per 100 pounds..	\$6.33	\$7.80	\$7.62	\$5.94	\$6.74	\$7.80	\$7.94	\$6.34	\$7.75	\$7.17
Beef cattle.....do....	5.92	6.28	5.88	4.75	4.66	6.29	6.00	5.93	6.16	5.55
Veal calves.....do....	7.50	7.92	7.49	6.11	6.48	7.68	7.38	7.62	7.90	7.23
Sheep.....do....	5.36	4.77	4.97	4.12	4.45	4.96	5.16	5.14	4.67	4.63
Lambs.....do....	6.06	6.31	6.56	5.38	5.49	6.47	6.59	6.67	6.18	6.34
Milch cows.....per head..	58.00	59.23	54.02	44.09	45.42	59.60	55.34	57.99	59.09	51.42
Horses.....do....	132.00	138.00	146.00	140.00	145.00	138.00	148.00	132.00	139.00	146.00
Chickens.....per pound..	.117	.124	.115	.....	.....	.130	.121	.113	.120	.112
Eggs.....per dozen.....	.165	.222	.170	.....	.....	.164	.159	.237	.253	.213
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.135	.137	.139	.139	.135	.137	.141	.137	.137	.139
Honey, extracted.....do....	.108	.111	.119	.127	.121	.110	.125	.110	.114	.123
Maple sugar.....do....	.125	.124	.126	.111	.....	.125	.130	.116	.....	.122
Maple sirup.....per gallon..	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.05	.....	1.10	1.10	1.06	.....	1.06
Wool, unwashed.....per pound..	.228	.164	.184	.169	.168	.168	.177	.202	.157	.187
Peanuts.....do....	.042	.047	.047	.050	.048	.049	.048	.044	.047	.045
Apples.....per bushel..	.73	1.29	.82	1.04	1.25	1.37	.85	.73	1.23	.78
Beans.....do....	2.89	2.05	2.10	2.42	2.17	2.11	2.11	3.02	2.09	2.19
Sweet potatoes.....do....	.91	.87	.91	1.02	.87	.92	.94	.85	.86	.87
Onions.....do....	.95	1.55	.77	1.67	1.05	1.60	.79	.98	1.41	.78
Cabbages.....per 100 pounds..	1.38	2.03	1.03	2.88	1.26	2.24	1.15	1.41	2.07	1.17
Timothy hay.....per ton..	14.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.28	.....	.....
Clover hay.....do....	13.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.36	.....	.....
Alfalfa hay.....do....	9.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.32	.....	.....
Prairie hay.....do....	8.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.86	.....	.....
Clover seed.....per bushel..	8.55	8.17	10.42	12.89	8.56	8.06	11.00	8.60	8.07	10.28
Timothy seed.....do....	2.78	2.30	1.72	7.33	4.93	2.28	1.74	2.66	2.12	1.78
Alfalfa seed.....do....	7.92	6.60	8.19	.....	.....	6.77	8.36	7.86	6.48	8.15
Broom corn.....per ton..	68.00	91.00	57.00	99.00	78.00	89.00	58.00	78.00	95.00	56.00
Cotton seed.....do....	22.32	23.60	21.55	18.21	25.49	24.17	21.89	23.33	23.37	22.01
Hops.....per pound..	.120	.205	.....	.401	.192	.206	.150	.111	.191	.169
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bushel..	10.33	9.45	12.30	.....	.....	9.84	12.90	10.32	9.77	11.62
Timothy seed.....do....	3.60	2.97	2.33	.....	.....	2.95	2.43	3.56	2.94	2.47
Alfalfa seed.....do....	9.58	8.01	9.78	.....	.....	8.17	9.99	9.29	7.98	9.60
Bran.....per ton..	28.23	27.58	24.96	29.16	24.94	28.50	24.69	28.96	26.91	25.32
Cottonseed meal.....do....	31.32	32.65	31.08	31.22	31.32	32.75	30.89	30.88	32.59	31.16

Product.	April 1.					May 1.		March 1.		
	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
Wheat.....cents per bushel..	131.7	84.2	79.1	92.5	83.8	83.9	80.9	133.6	83.1	80.6
Corn.....do....	75.1	70.7	53.7	71.1	49.7	72.1	56.8	75.1	69.1	52.2
Oats.....do....	53.4	39.5	33.1	52.0	32.3	39.5	34.2	52.1	38.9	33.1
Barley.....do....	64.7	51.7	48.5	92.3	69.1	49.3	48.3	67.7	51.1	49.0
Rye.....do....	100.4	63.0	62.9	85.1	75.4	62.9	62.4	105.4	61.9	63.2
Buckwheat.....do....	85.3	76.9	68.3	76.9	65.3	77.3	71.4	85.5	75.1	67.0
Potatoes.....do....	47.8	70.0	50.3	117.1	55.5	71.4	48.2	50.4	70.7	52.0
Flaxseed.....do....	167.7	132.8	113.6	191.3	234.6	134.7	114.3	157.9	132.5	119.0
Hay.....dollars per ton..	11.64	12.20	11.15	16.79	11.89	12.32	11.13	11.71	12.37	11.34
Butter.....cents per pound..	25.8	24.9	27.6	26.1	22.6	23.8	27.0	26.8	26.0	27.5
Eggs.....cents per dozen..	16.6	17.6	16.4	17.8	14.9	16.8	16.1	21.3	24.2	19.4
Chickens.....cents per pound..	11.9	12.3	11.6	10.8	10.8	12.5	11.8	11.7	12.1	11.1
Cotton.....cents per pound..	8.1	11.9	11.8	10.1	13.9	12.2	11.6	7.4	12.6	11.8

TABLE 13.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers: Statement for April, 1915.

Product and market.	April 1, 1915.	March, 1915.	February, 1915.	March, 1914.	March, 1913.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis..	\$1.49 - \$1.49	\$1.36½ - \$1.57½	\$1.45 - \$1.64	\$0.92 - \$0.96½	\$0.97½ - \$1.12
No. 2 red winter, Chicago....	1.51 - 1.52	1.36½ - 1.62½	1.45½ - 1.68	.92½ - .96½	1.01 - 1.08
No. 2 red winter, New York 1.	1.63 - 1.64½	1.49½ - 1.74	1.58 - 1.80	1.05 - 1.06	1.09½ - 1.12
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.74½ - .74½	.70 - .75½	.68½ - .78	.65 - .72	.49 - .54½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.72 - .73½	.70 - .75	.68½ - .78	.63 - .70	.50 - .53½
No. 2 mixed, New York 1....	.79 - .80	.76½ - .82	.75½ - .88½	.68½ - .72½	.55½ - .58½
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.57½ - .57½	.55 - .60	.55 - .60	.38½ - .43	.32 - .34
No. 2, Chicago.....	.56½ - .56½	.53½ - .60½	.53 - .60	.37½ - .39½	.31½ - .33½
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago..	1.16 - 1.17	1.12 - 1.21	1.15 - 1.31	.59½ - .63	.58 - .62½
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	14.50 - 15.50	14.50 - 16.00	15.00 - 16.00	14.50 - 16.00	13.00 - 16.50
Hops, per pound: Choice, New York.....				.42 - .45	.21 - .27
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston..	.28 - .29	.28 - .29	.24 - .29	.22 - .22	.23 - .24
Best tub washed, St. Louis..	.40 - .40	.40 - .40	.30 - .35	.28 - .29	.33 - .35
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	6.75 - 6.85	6.50 - 6.95	6.35 - 7.00	8.20 - 9.00	8.75 - 9.50
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York.	.30½ - .30½	.28½ - .32	.24 - .30	.24½ - .32	.35½ - .42
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.28½ - .28½	.28½ - .29	.29 - .32	.25 - .30	.34 - .35
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.19½ - .20½	.18½ - .20½	.33 - .40	.21 - .36	.20 - .31
Average best fresh, St. Louis.	.18½ - .18½	.17 - .18½	.20 - .28	.17½ - .27	.16 - .19
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York.....	.16½ - .17	.16 - .17½	.16½ - .17½	.16½ - .17½	.16 - .17½

¹ F. o. b. afloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.

